Pair Passes Both Houses After Final Protests Against the Locting of the Treasury by Mr. Vost in the Senate and Mr. Cummings in the Monte-Theu the Concerence Report on the Sundry tivil Bill was Adopted, and After the Usual Formalities the Session Ended-The President on Hand at the Capital to Sign Bills, so that When the Gavein Fell in the Two Houses He Might Take the Special Train that Has Been Watting Several Doys to the Braside of Bie Sick Wife,

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.- The first session of the Fifty-second Congress ended to-night, if not in a blaze of glory, at least in a rush. For the first time this session, except on pension and caucus nights, the big white light on the big dome sent forth its rays and drew the usual crowd of sightseers to the Capitol to witness the end of the session. There was probably not a quorum of either House pres-ent, but this stretching of the rules was not officialty noticed. Down in the gorgeously decorated red room of the Senate sat the President of the United States, surrounded by the few members of his Cabinet who are left in Washington. The President was on hand to premptly sign bills, so that when the gavels ell in the two Houses he would be able to station and board the special train that has been in waiting several days to take him to the bedside of his sick wife. He will be with her before dinner time to-morrow.

The President has been anxious for ten days to leave the city, but there is no truth in the absurd report that he asked Congress, through Speaker Crisp, to adjourn at once. Washington without waiting for such action. Neither did the President suggest that he night go away, and from time to time meet messengers from Washington on the railroad for the purpose of signing bills and transacting other pressing official business. The President can leave Washington without consulting Congress, and it is not his privilege to tell them when to adjourn.

The proceedings attending the final adjournment were devoid of special interest. The World's Fair fight, which is all that has kept Congress here for a week, was settled to the satisfaction of the boomers early in the afternoon. Both Houses held evening sessions, and the galleries of the House and the Senate were well filled with fan-wielding spectators. The private galleries were given over almost entirely to ladies, the majority of whom were dressed in white. The executive and diplo-

entirely to ladies, the majority of whom were dressed in white. The executive and diplomatic galleries to the left of the Speaker's chair were unoccumied. None of the President's family are now in the city, and nearly all of the members of the diplomatic corps are away at the fashionable summer resorts.

At the evening session in the House there was a good attendance of members, many of whom had pet measures which they hoped to crowd through in the grand rush of business. There was the usual amount of noise and confusion on the floor, occasioned by general exchange of leave-takings among members. Democrats and Republicans, who have antagonized each other throughout the session just closed, mingled in fraternal conversation, apparently ignorant of the fact that the poor overworked reading clerks were bawling at the top of their voices to put through such belated legislation as favored members succeeded in calling up. It was not until the conference report on the Sunday Civil bill was taken up that order was restored, and then Judge Holman took the floor to make an explanation of the New York delegation were present, many of the making already gone home for the summer. Amos Cummings, with a Japanese fan. In conversation with "Jerry" Simpson, was a conspicuous figure in the centre aisle. Co., Fellows moved about restlessly in a full suit of black, probably fearful that he might miss the midnight train for New York.

mer. Amos Cummings, with a Japanese fan, in conversation with "Jerry" Simpson, was a conspicuous figure in the centre aisle. Col. Fellows moved about residessly in a full suit of black, probably fearful that he might miss the midnight train for New York.

The closing scenes were enlivened by a sensational titl televen John O'X-eill of Missouri, Jerry Simpson of harsas and Judga Sayres of Texas over the Pinkerton detective cluss in the bundry Civil Appropriation bill. O'Neill and Simpson made labor agitting spacehes, and accused the House conferees with making a cowardly surrender to the plutocrates of the Sonate. This charge warmed the Southern Separation of the rekan, and Mr. Sayres and Mr. Coke (Dem. Texast first declared that the heart have been more counter between Messrs, Sayres and Simpson was threatened, but "the Sockless Socrates from Medicine Lodge" did not have on his fighting socks, as he silently took the castigation inflicted upon him by Mr. Sayres, and Simpson was threatened, but "the Sockless Socrates from Medicine Lodge" did not have on his fighting socks, as he silently took the castigation inflicted upon him by Mr. Sayres, for the conferrees was accepted. The sympathy of the House was clerify not with Mr. Simpson, because of his wild and unwarranted strack upon the House conferrees and also between Messrs Sayres and Simpson, because of his wild and unwarranted condition. The same three states the middle of the resolution simply authorized the committee to report upon the commercial to the propose of preparing exhibits to the employment of a clerk or in working the more statement of the conferrees and accused the House and the resolution simply and the resolution simply and the resolution simply authorized the committee to report upon the commercial to the problem of the conferrees and since the problem of the conferrees and since t castigation inflicted upon him by Mr. Sayres. Good order was finally restored, and the report of the conferrees was accepted. The sympathy of the House was clearly not with Mr. Simpson, because of his wild and unwarranted attack upon the House conferrees, and also because be has made himself generally obnoxious to both Republicans and Democrats during the session just closed. during the session just closed.

Proceedings In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 .- When the Senate met at 2 P. M. to-day there were thirty members present, but the number soon grew to Some routine business was disposed of, and then there was a patient waiting for a message from the House.

hope to do under existing circumstances will be to delay action upon it for a few days only. It is entirely useless now to go back to the inception of this enterprise. I have not been disappointed in the history of this exposition. At the time the till was originally presented to us for our action I expressed the opinion that, after the tovernment of the United States had given its endors ment to the enterprise, the city of Chicago would come to the Congress of the United States and demand, in the name of the national honor, appropriations in order to carry on the Fair. It was indignantly denied at the time that such would be the case, and we were told that when Chicago sought the location of the World's Fair there the people were prepared to make good every guarantee, and that the appropriation for the Government exhibit would be all that was required. It is hardly necessary to remark that, without a gift of prophecy. I did not foretell one-half of what has occurred. Against my protest and that of other Benators a bill was passed appropriating St.000,000 in souvenir half dollars to be couned out of the subsidiary coin in the Treasury. In that bill the neople of the United States had some prospect of-receiving back part of this meney. If one-half of the report of the House committee be true, this is a business enterprise which will give a large return to the investors. We know that expositions in Lurope gave large returns, that the Philadelphia exposition gave back sixty cents on the dollar; and we have every reason to believe that this exposition of \$2.500.000 of the money of the taxpayers of the United States, for which they will never receive back one cent. It is a donation of \$2.500.000 of the money of the taxpayers of the United States, for which they will never receive back one cent. It is a donation of two and a half millions to the stockholders to increase their dividends. I know of no language to convey my sentiments, and I repeat that if I knew any parliamentary means of defeating this bill I would do

GOOD - BY TO CONGRESS.

and thought it a wise and legitimate subject for appropriation. But he could not yote for this bill as it came from the House. He understood some constitutional idea entered into the discussion of the bill over in the House, but he could see no foundation for it. If the Government had the power to give the money, it could only do so because it was a public work. If it was a public work, he could see no reason with the Government should not take its pro rata.

money, it could only do so because it was a public work. If it was a public work, he could see no reason why the Government should not take its prorata.

Mr. Harris iDem., Tenn.) said he also desired to put on record that he voted against the World's Fair amendment to the Sundry Clyll bill, and would vote against this bill.

Mr. Culton (Rep., Ill.) called attention to the fact that none of the money appropriated by the bill would be available until guarantees had been given that the Exposition would be in condition to be opened on Oct. 21, or whatever day was selected. The time had gone by when Congress could hesitate to regard this as a national work. In reply to a question from Mr. Georga as to the niedces given by Chicago, Mr. Cullom said that at the time the site was under discussion there was all sorts of loose talk, and he did not know what might or might not have been said by persons professing to speak for Chicago, But he insisted that the language of the act was what Chicago must be judged by, and all the stipulations of the at had been fully complied with. It had never entered into the mind of any Senalor or member of Congress that the Exposition would grow to such proportions as it had since developed.

Mr. Sherman (Lep., Oble) said that in his judgment the Congress of the United States was in a very unpleasant position in regard to this exposition. Chicago was a most wonderful city. It had done all that was required of it by law. Ten millions—eleven millions—had been invested in this enterprise with no lummediate prosucce of return. He did not like the said have been done without mentioning either silver or gold. He did not like this plan of throwing two millions and a half at thicago, much in the same way as we would throw a bone toa dog. If the bill stoodalone, without the surrounding conditions, he would vot against it, simply because, if he were a citizen of chicago, he would not accept money appropriated under the terms in which this was given. It would have been better for the Government to ha

he bill. Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) said that after in-

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) said that after inviting the world to participate in the Fair a national appropriation became a necessity. He did not appropriation became a necessity. He did not appropriate the force of Mr. Sherman's position. He did not think anybody was likely to increase his wealth by becoming a stockholder in the Exposition.

Mr. Coke (Dem., Tex.) said that as there was to be no roll call he desired also to record himself as opposed to the bill.

The Vice-President put the question: "Shall the bill pass." Of the thirty-two Senators in the chamber at the time a majority audibly voted "aye." There were a few "nows" proceeding from the Senators who had declared their intention of so voting. The Vice-President declared that the ayes had it, that the bill was passed and the title would stand approved.

Mr. Alikaon immediately moved to go into

Mr. Alison immediately moved to go into another conference on the pending Sundry Civil till and at his suggestion Mr. Cullom was made one of the conference in place of Mr. Hale of Maine, who had left the city.

Shortly before 4 o'clock the Senate took arecess until 8 P. M. EVENING SESSION.

esolution. It was 1:25 before Chief Clerk Towle of the louse announced the House agreement on the

It was 0:25 before Chief Clerk Towle of the House announced the House agreement on the Sundry Civil bill.

Mr. Allison Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, was immediately recognized by the Vice-President to present the Senate conference report which was received in stience and elletted no opposition.

Mr. Allison said the great necessity of advancing this bill at an early hour had induced him to forego making some observations on the appropriations, which, however, he might offer latter if occasion ellered.

The report of the conference was then unanimously agreed to.

of, and then there was a patient waiting for a message from the House.

Mr. Ferkins (Rop., Kan.) called up his resolution for a select committee of three Senators to visit the Indian Territory and investigate complaints of the Cherckees against Invaders on their lands, which was, after some discussion, agreed to.

The bill to pay the awards of the Court of Claims in the, French spollations claims was, on motion of Mr. Mischell (Rep., Orc., taken from the calendar and referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Senate then went into executive session. The action of the House on the Durborow World's Fair bill was reported to the Senate.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) opened the debate. He said: "If I could defeat this measure by any sort of parliamontary tacties I would do very cheerfully. It is very evident, however, to me that this bill will pass, and all I can hope to do under existing circumstances will be to delay action upon it for a few days only. It is entirely useless now to go back to the inception of this entirely useless now to go back to the inception of this entirely useless now to go back to the inception of the incidence of the Curry G. Mr. Comman Them. Mkl. a member of the Committee on Appropriations, characterized had given its endors ment to the enterprise, the city of Chicago would come to the Congress and the vine the bill was originally presented to us first the location of the World's Fair their the people were prepared to make good every quarantee, and that it he appropriations in good control to the control of the World's Fair their the people were prepared to make good every quarantee, and that the appropriation in good control to the control of the World's Fair their the people were prepared to make good every quarantee, and that the appropriation for the world and the control of the World's Fair their the people were prepared to make good every quarantee, and that it he appropriation in good to the control of the World's Fair their the people were prepared to make good every quarantee, and that o

Would do so.

Mr. White (Dem., La.) said he voted for the criginal appropriation for the World's Fair matter of great pride that he had illibustered

against this looting proposition. If that great filibusterer, Samuel J. Randall, had been living, he would have fillbustered against this proposition. It had been said that this Fair was already a Government affair. So thoroughly has it mixed itself up with the

proposition. It had been said that this Fair was already a Government affair. So thoroughly has it mixed itself up with the Government, that it was difficult to tell which is the Government and which the Fair. It had covered this floor with remnants of old Congresses, until it was hardly possible to tell whether the present members run the House or the heel taps of former Congresses. The Fair advocates seemed to have whirled all the employees of the House into its malestrom of greed, so that the employee could not spare a moment for his regular duties. He had read in Western newspapers that gravshoppers are here now in the shape of varid's Fair officials, drawing sustenance from the public treasury—men, women, and even children from Chicago—and they had like the grasshoppers on the prairies, stopped the wheels of tovernment for a longer time than Joshua commanded the sun to snangill. It had all mes had received several-departments within the just twenty-feur hours, not one being sent from his district or city, and not one signed by the name of a human being, urging him to vote for this Fair—such absurd names as the Shick City Iron Company, who wired: "We feel the best interests of the United States demand that you should yote for the appropriation for the Columbian Exposition.

Mr. Fellows (Dem., N. Y.) was equally emphatic in his support of the lair. The national Government, he said, was involved, and as for himself he would obey the dictares of the United States demand that you should yote for the appropriation for the Columbian Exposition.

Mr. Fellows (Dem., N. Y.) was equally emphatic in his support of the lair. The national Government was thoroughly committed to it. The House and passed legislation authorizing the Territories to make exiling and that you should yote for the papers of the people, which was a higher tribunal than any part in Congress. Several other planks in the Democratic pairty. The instructions of the people, which was a higher tribunal than any part in Congress. Several other planks in Government, that it was difficult to tell

to 139.

The Durborow bill was then ordered to a third reading, and Mr. Holman Dem., Ind.) demanded the year and nays on its final passage. The bill was passed—year, 131; nays, 83. An ineffectual attempt to filibuster was made by Mr. Kilgore of Texas.

The vote in detail on the World's Fair bill was as follows: was as follows: POR THE BILL

journment the liquis conferrees were obliged to accept the substitute submitted on the part of the Senate.

The benate had appointed a committee to investigate the matter, the House had done likewise, and it was for the ecommittees to investigate and make report before Congress acted on the subject.

Mr. Simisson (F. A., Kan.) denounced "the act of the representatives of the pluteracy of the country." He called the Pinkerton employees, "armed thugs, robbers, and marderers." "You'll hear from this in the elections in the fall," and Mr. Simpson, "and acy one that votes for this amendment should be left at home. You should not surrender to the representatives of wealth."

Mr. Simpson's time expired while he was speaking, and amid loud raps of the Speaker's gavel and much disorder he concluded with the remark that the great steel works at homestead were properly called "steal."

Cries of "Eats." and prolonged hissing from the keputhean side marked the conclusion of Mr. Simpson's remarks. The Speaker directed the official reporter to strike out all Mr. Simpson had said after the gavel fell.

"The reporter would do himself honor by leaving all of it out," should Mr. Johnson of Indiana.

At this point there was much excitement in

Indiana.

At this point there was much excitement in the House. The abiles were crowded in Mr. Simpson's vicinity, and the batel of voices drowned individual atterances. It was not until the bergeaut-at-arms and cleared the abiles that the House settled down to anything like order.

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a friend to the common people than himself, and he denounced as false, amid loud applause, Mr. Simpson's statement that it was a cowardly surrender.

Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.) offered a resolu-Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing for the
appointment of a committee of three members, to join a like committee of the senate, to
inform the President that Congress was early
to adourn, and to ask if he had any further
communications to make. The Speaker appointed Messrs, McMillin Fellows, and O'Neill
of Fonn-ylvania as the committee.

In the interim between the transaction of
further business the House devoted itself to
private pension and relief bills, and a large
number of them were passed at becomotive
speed.

At 10:40 o'clock the Secretary of the Senate reported that the Senate had adopted the resolution of the House, agreed to last week providing for adjournment at 2 o'clock last Monday, with an amendment providing that adjournment should take place at 11 o'clock tonight. The resolution as amended was accounted.

journment should take place at 11 o'clock tonight. The resolution as amended was
agreed to.

Mr. McMillan reported that the committee
appointed to join a committee of the Senale
and inform the President that Congree was
ready to adjourn had performed its duty, and
the President had said that he had nothing
further to communicate.

It was just one minute of 11 when a resolution was offered directing the President to
invite representatives of the nations of the
earth to attend the International Artitration
Congress to be held in Chicago during the
World's Fair.

This went through without objection. It
lacked five seconds of 11 when a dozen members shouted wildly for recognition, waving
papers in their hands. But they were too late.
Senator Crisp announced that the hour of 11
o'clock had arrived, and, bring an his gavel
down on his desk with a bang, declared the
first session of the Fifty-second Congress adjourned without day.

A great shout went up from the members on

first session of the Fifty-second Congress adjourned without day.

A great shout went up from the members on the floor; great bundles of waste paper were thrown high into the air and fell in showers in the happy Congressmen; while from the press gallery came the deep resonance of the Doxolo_y, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Then there was handshaking and many good-byes, and in half an hour the House of Representatives was deserted.

THE BUB-TREASURY BILLS.

Mr. McMills Writes Their Oblinary and

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.-An obituary of the two measures known as the Sub-Treasury bills was presented to the House to-day by McMillin, in the form of an adverse report from the Committee on Ways and Means. The report says the same general object is sought to be accomplished by both measures. One appropriates \$10,000,000, the other \$50,000,000 to provide for the establishment of sub-treasurles in all the counties in the United States. upon proper petition, where the cotton, wheat, corn, oats, and tobacco produced in the county for the preceding two years exceed \$500,000, or \$200,000, as prescribed in each bill respectively. It is also provided that the owner of products deposited shall receive treasury notes equal at the date of deposit to 80 per cent, of the net market value of those products. Storage buildings are to be built by the Government, which is to become selling

agent of the depositors.

Prefacing its criticisms of the bills with the statement that the objects sought to be obtained are impracticable, inexpedient, and undesirable, the committee gives as its opinion that if these measures became law the individual and not the Government would be the only beneficiary; that a large army of officials would be mustered into the Government sercovering out of the control of the c and that the Federal courts would be taxed beyond their capacity with suits growing out of the establishment of these sub-treasuries.

The Investigating Committee Say that they Washington, Aug. 5 .- Representative Boatner of Louisiana to-day submitted to the House the report of the committee which

made an investigation into the charges made by Representative Watson, in effect that drunken members had reeled and staggered through the aisles of the House, and drunken speakers had debated grave questions and had been heard to remark: "Mr. Speaker,

sion (Mess-a, Pumb and Barber) and appropriately acknowledged the vote of thanks, and then declared the Senate adjourned without day.

House of Representatives.

There was quite a large attendance of members this morning, and some routine business was transacted.

Mr. McMillin (Tenn.) reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and the House adopted, a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the Treasury for the Treasury for the Treasury for the Sugar Trust during the past year.

Mr. McMillin also reported the Sub-Treasury bill adversely, and the bill was ordered to lie on the Nigeaker's table.

The lloues then went into Committee of the Whole on the World's Fair bill, Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.) in the chair.

Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.) was the first speaker to cupiese the bill. He said it was a related to the sub-discussion of the sub-discussion of the adoption of the conference for the provision of the conference for the provision of the senate conference and himself in favor of its manual manual transportation of the senate conference and the first senate conference and the senate conference and the first senate for the first senate for the firs

HIS BODY A STORAGE BATTERY.

Senator Panabrough Charged with Electricity During Thursday Night's Storm. WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.-Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota, according to his own statement, ought to be the most magnetic man in Congress or out of it. Here is what he told a reporter to-day as to his sensitiveness to electricity in the air:

"About 6 o'clock yesterday morning." said the Senator, "I became aware of the fact that the air was highly charged with electricity. It seemed to me that my fingers clutched two invisible poles of a battery, and, in spite of every effort, I could not loosen my grasp. As the evening wore on the charging of my system was conducted in a more vigorous fashion, until at length I was in what may e termed electrical rarraysms. My muscles were contracted just as they would be under the influence of a most as they would be under the influence of a most powerful battery, and my best efforts to coun-teract the feeling were of no avail. These strangs sensations were at times extremely painful, the centre of disturbance being in the region of the spleen. Once or twice after the sterm broke there was temporary relief, but it was not until the thunder had died away in the distance that I bund myself free from the pow-er of the current. Then I was as weak as I would have been had I centended for three or four hours with half a dozen professional wrestlers."

OBITUARY.

Judge S. J. N. Smith of New Orleans died

there on Thursday suddenly of heart disease, aged (3). He was a man of varied attainments, and at times had been surveyor, merchant, steamboatman, soldier, politician, lawyer, and Judge. Soon after his arrival in New Orleans he took a prominent part in the Lopez Cuban revolution and went with the filipusters to Cuba. He oscaped from the Lopez massacre, wantered for menths in Cu a, and uitimately surrendered to the Spanish authorities. He was confined in prison for some time, but released through the intercession of Daniel Weister, then Scretary of State, Judge Smith went each to New Orleans, but enlisted soo: after in the William Walker filibustering expedition to Central America. He escaped from the disaster there also, returned to New Orleans and became a Captain of a river steamer and was in several collisions. He was a Colone of a Confederate regiment during the late war. Fouricarly Judge Smith was a Know Nothing in his ea lier days, and to his courage the success of that party, which controlled New Orleans for years, was largely due. Morgan Butler, a conspicuous agriculturist, he took a prominent part in the Lonez Cuban Morgan Butler, a conspicuous agriculturist, and for nine years President of the Farmers' Club of central New York, died at his home near New Hartford, N. Y., on Wednessias, aged So. He was a native of the town and had followed the occupation of a farmer with signal success, having accumulated a handsome fortune, and made his one of the model farms of the State. He was a prom nent Episcoralian, having been for many years Treasurer and Sentor Warden of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church of New Hartford, Among his public benefactions was the gift to his native town of a spacious and handsome building for a town had and library and reading room and Cymnusium. gynanasiam.

gymnasium.

Gardner Spring Chapin, President of the Unionibime Savings launk, 54 West Thirty-second street, died from paralysis on Thursony at Hunter, his summer home in the Catskills, Mr.; hapin was born near Chapinville, Massa, in 1817. He came to New York when a young man, entering the old Continental Bank as a clerk. Twenty-five years ago he organized the Union Dime Savings Bank. He was a member of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn, the New York Distorical Society, and the Sons of New England.

Col. John A. Price died at his home in Scrandally.

and the Sons of New England.

Col. John A. Price died at his home in Scranton on Weinesday. He was Vice-President of the National Board of Trade, member of the Commission to prevent anthractic culm waste, and member of the Commission for revising the State tax laws. Mr. Price wis a native of Irvington, N. J., and a graduate of Brown University.

Anson Nelson, one of the most prominent citizens of Nashville, died there vesterias

them died to-day. Several more cases are said to have been discovered.

All the victims live in the most squalld part of the city. The wealthy families are already leaving the city, many of them bound for foreign capitals.

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

Six persons have been drowned by the flood-eg of a continuous at Dewsbury, Yorkshire. In Argentesti. France, one hundred deaths have decurred within the past week from cholernic dearnbook and typhoid fever. The logistar addressed an encyclical letter to the library throughout Italy, declaring that the actions of the Free Masons of Italy are

subversity and feligion.

The Hambulu Heard of Health has had an ofter from Dr. Hamson, the leptoxy specialist of Norway, be go to the Hawaian islands to accept and the discuss there. In Hanson is he discusser of the bandus of leptosy.

The Bertin brewerles have yielded to the seemlast become an other reer. As soon as the ayand was declared the sales of farlin lear gent down at an arraying inte, indicating that he Socialists were the principal patrons of the criticle.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Cautoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castorie TEN YEARS FOR JAEGER.

THE DEFAULTING CASHIER OF THE ROTHSCHILDS SENTENCED,

He Stole Almost Two Million Marks, and Had Fourteen Accomplices - All But Five Bundred Thousand Marks Recovered, BESLIN, Aug. 5.-Rudolph Jacger, the defaulting cashier of the lanking house of the Rothschilds at Frankfort, was to-day sentenced to imprisonment for ten years for em-bezzlement from that house. The others who were guilty of complicity with Jacg r were sentenced for periods varying from six years to six weeks. Jaeger's robberies were discovered in April last, when, after leaving Frankfort, he caused a letter to be mailed

the firm from Darmstadt stating that he had

been guilty of robbing his employers and say-

ing that he intended to commit suicide. The

authorities had no faith in the suicide sug-

gestion, and made earnest efforts to eapture him, the Rothschilds offering a reward of one thousand marks to the detectives. It was ascertained that a woman named Klotz was at the bottom of the cashier's dishonesty, and that she had disappeared about the same time as Jaeger. It was also found that Jaeger had taken a Peninsular and Oriental steamer. At first the police though that he had gone to Cevion, but they traced him to Suez and thence to Ramien, Egypt, where he was found living with his mistress, the woman Klotz. Meantime it was ascertained that Jacger's stealings amounted to about one million seven hundred thousand marks, and that not less than fourteen persons had alded in his robberies and helped him to escape. When caught Jacger express-ed contrition for his crimes and told the authorities about his accomplices. The latter were thereupon taken into custody. Had they

thorities about his accomplies. The latter were thereupon taken into custody. Had they denied the charges against them laeger, it is said, would have testified to the lacts.

Jacges father had been in the employ of the firm, and the son en oyed, up to the discovery of his guilk, the complete confidence of the Kothschilds. So closs were the relations between the Rothschilds and the Jacgers that, after Jacger's flight, his wife went to the head of the firm and told him that she had been so disgraced by her husband's conduct that she wished to leave Frankfort and go to live in England. Within twenty-four hours after the interview the police found evidence showing that Mrs. Jacger profably was a neerned in her husband's guilt, and they arrested her just as she had been concerned in the transless searly as 1884, when Jacger began falsifying the books, and had herself suggested methods for concealing the plunder.

Jacger, it alpoars, not only took his wife into his confidence, but all her relatives. To each be gave sums varying from 30.000 to 50.000 marks, which they either concealed or invested in business. He gave the 600 marks to his servant, a young woman named Messer, to put away for him. She hid the money in a field near Hofbein, Toward the close of the robusiness and his associates got rather in a corner as to places of cancealment for the plunder, so Mrs. Jacger hid 100,000 marks in hills in the mat under the kerosene stove. To the woman kiolz, his mistress, Jacger gave 5,000 or 0,000 marks at a time, but when she accompanied him on his flight he became more generous, and in Alexandria, Egypt, he bought for her 10,000 marks worth of diamends and other jewelty.

The police have recovered about 1,200,000 marks in the may recovered about 1,200,000 marks in the apprehension of Jacger and of those who were connected with his crimes, Jacger's salary was 5,000 marks a year. The man who succeeded Jacger receives a yearly salary of 10,000 marks.

man who succeeded Ja salary of 10,000 marks.

THE LIBERAL CABINET. Strong Opposition to Giving Places in It to

London, Aug. 5 .- The swearing in of the members of the House of Commons is pro-ceeding as rapidly as possible. Michael Davitt took the oath without a qualm or demur, and, as no objection was made, it is believed that the Conservatives have concluded not to dispute his right to a seat in Parliament. Until the awearing in is concluded no other business can be proceeded with.

Meantime the Liberal leaders are actively discussing the future Cabinet. It is said that Mr. Gladstone is rejuctant to have an Irishman in a Cabinet position, although considerable pressure has been brought to bear upon him for such an appointment. He wishes to be surrounded, as nearly as possible, by men to whom he has been accustomed in the past, and with whose views and peculiarities he has bitten by a mad dog years ago, and that he

and with whose views and peculiarities he has thorough acquaintance. He may consent to put one or two Nationalists in under secretarial places, but not in the Cabinet.

Some of Mr. Gia islone's friends represent that, in taking this stand, he is in accord with the prevalent Liberal sentiment in Great Britain, and attention is called to the fact that a strong argument presented to the workingment and labor class voters in Great Britain to induce them to vote for Liberal candidates was that frish home rule would result in inducing the Irish to leave Great Britain and go home.

Mr. Giadestone's original home rule postramme

that Irish home rule would result in the litish to leave Great British and go home. Mr. Gladstone's original home rule programme included the complete severance of Ireland from share in British legislation, and while ne has substantially pledged himself to a modification of this proposition, his personal opinions have not changed.

Another potent influence against any radical departure in the construction of the Cabinet is the will of the Queen, who has a right to object to receive any person whom she dislikes, for Majesty has a general objection to frish Nationalists, and would probably object to one of them as a lained matters is a nich greater Her Majesty has a general objection to frish Nationalists, and would probably object to one of them as a tainet Minister. The influence of the Queen in such matter is a uch greater than is generally supposed, and it is known that her Majesty is considerably fortified in her opposition to home rule by the fact that Great Britain has given a Parliamentary majority against home rule. The belief is, therefore, that Sir William Vernon Hare art will be Chanceller of the Exchapter, the Farl of Rosebery Secretary of the Foreign Department, and John Morley that Secretary for Ireland.

The Irish Anti-Farnellite Committee of Control met again to day. It includes dustin McCarthy, Timothy Healy, the two Connors, Sexton, Dillian, O'Brien, with the exception of Davitt in the place of William Abraham, who is not a member of the new House, and David Sheepy refred to make room for Edward Blake. It was resolved to Jush home rule to the Front with all the energy possible.

From Russia to Paris on Poot

MUNICIT. Aug. 5.-The Russian tourist and author, Michael von Bernow, son of the wellknown General of that name, has arrived here on his journey to Paris on foot. He has affida-vits from the officials of every town through which he has passed on his travels showing that he walked into and out of the place. He proceeds from here for Paris by way of Zurich.

Canon Smith's Victory Complete.

DUBLIN, Aug. 5 .- The trial of Canon Smith. in the Diocesan Court, which has caused such a commotion among the fashionable church people of the Irish capital, has been decided in the Caton's favor. The question at issue was the propriety of the Canon's action in placing a brass cross on the church aftar. The Althorpe Library Will Go to Manches.

LONDON, Aug. 5 .- Mrs. Rylands, widow of the

Manchester millionaire cotton manufacturer, is the purchaser of the Althorpe library. She intends that Manchester shall be the future home of the literary treasure.

Connecticut's National Guard Will Be Here.

Mayor Grant the afternoon received a letter from

sayor train in alternoon received a effection for, Buckley of connecticut saying that is would be desent in this city on the organism of the combina relebration in the foctober text, and tracible entire salons upart of the State will take part in the military parade.

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SPAIN'S COLUMBIAN CELEBRATION. Prizes to be Awarded for Essays Commemo-

Madand, Aug. 5.- The celebration of the saliing of Columbus from Palos was continued today at Huelva and Palos. The dinner given last night was a most brilliant affair, but does not by any means end the programme of the celebration, which includes literary and artistic competition as well as picturesque display. A feature of the literary competition is an ode dedicated to the union of Spain with Spanish America. For the successful competitor the Infanta Maria Isabe'ta offers as a prize a case, the gold head of which is adorned with amethysts and diamonds. Another prize is a bronze statue offered by the ex-Queen Isabella II, for the test biographical sketch of Father Juan Perez de Marchena, the friend of Columbus

Father Juan Perez de Marchena, the friend of Columbus.

An international regath, at which a prize will be bestewed by the Queen Regent, will be another feature of the celebration. Another day will be under the charge of the great life Tinto Mining Company, whose copper works have been the making of theelya, and several other days have been given up to merchants and tradesmen. The ninth annual congress of Americanists will assemble at La Rabida in October.

RUSSIA FOMENTING REBELLION. Her Hand Pininly Seen in the Uprising

Among the Hazaras. CALCUTTA, Aug. 5. - Five Russians, captured by the Afghan troops among the rebellious Hazaras, have been sent in chains to Cabul. The Hazara rebellion is assuming more formidable proportions. The Afghan Generals are displaying extraordinary incompetence.

They allowed two convoys to fall victims to cleverly planued ambuseades, and the result is that the rebels are now well supplied with Snider ritles and ammunition.

The discovery of itussians among the prisoners captured by the Agains leaves no doubt that Russian influences have been at work to stir up the Hazaras to reteillion. The explanation given for the rising is that the oppression of the Afghan soldiery quartered on the Urazzbans, who inhabit the upper Helmand Valley, about a hundred miles north of Candahar, have driven them into rebellion, and the latest advices state that the rising has spread throughout all the Hazara country, with the exception of the Shekh Alis, immediately east of Candahar, have driven them into rebellion, and the acest advices state that the rising has spread throughout all the Hazara country, with the exception of the Shekh Alis, immediately east of Candahar, have configured the prisoners apparently effected their complete subjection. eleverly planned ambuscades, and the result

MISS WOODS RECOVERING.

Her Assatiant a Gypsy, Who Says He is Sulject to Mad Fits,

LONDON, Aug. 5.-Miss Woods and Miss Philbricks, who were maltreated by two men near Chisciburst on Wednesday evening, have rallied slightly to-day, and both will recover. Marklow, who was arrested for beating, shooting, and otherwise misusing Miss Woods, is a half Gypsy tramp. He says that he was bitten by a mad dog years ago, and that he never has been autte right in his head since. On Wednesslay merning, he says, he had one of the wad fits to which he has been subject for the last few years, and did not realize what he was doing. He deniles, however, that he shot at Miss Woods, and merely reiterates that he tried to shoot her little dog.

Miss Woods says that he aimed directly at her. The dog is missing. Marklow's companion, who attacked Miss Philipricks, has not been found, although constables have searched for him day and night since the young women were assaulted.

young women were assaulted.

DEPOPULATED BY CHOLERA.

A Frightful Condition of Affairs in the Arabian Province of Harrar. LONDON, Aug. 5 .- Advices from Arabia state that the cholera and famine have depopulated large districts in the Harrar province. Villages are deserted, and no sound is heard in inges are deserted, and no sound is heard in the once bequious streets except the snarls of hyenas, neckars, and dogs, gorging themselves on the corpses of the dead. The pits ordinarily used for the storing of milet and maize are now filled with bodies. The country has been reduced to the condition of a desert. Under the most favorable circumstances it cannot regain its prosperity for years to come.

Trouble Brewing on the Ladian Proutier. Lonnon, Aug. 5 .- The chief subject of discussion as regards foreign affairs is the situation on the Indian frontier. The attitude of the Ameer of Cabul in persist me in his attack upon States friendly to Great Britain causes anxiety. The proposal to send Gen. Roberts to confer with the Ameer at the all is likely to be modified. The Indian towerment now to conter with the Ameer at Caull is likely to be medified. The Indian to everament now proposes that the Ameer shall meet Gen. Roberts at Jelieland. It is feared that the Afghans will resent the choice of one who, in the past, has reven hims if a formidable antagonist to deal with them now.

Waiting for American Witnesses Against Nettl.

London, Aug. 5.-Thomas Neill Cream, alias Thomas North was brought into court again to-day for examination on the charge of baying murdered Matilda Clover by administering ing nuriers wallon viover by administering structure to the presention the prisoner was again temporal and Monday, Aug. 8. Neill's counts a urger that the hearing is proceeded with atones, but a remand was granted on the greated that it was necessary to await the arrival from America of witnesses whose testimony would be important.

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